Standardized Physical Training Program Implementation <u>Terminal Learning Objective</u>

ACTION: Teach, lead and assess soldiers in the performance of Standardized Physical Training (PT).

CONDITION: Given the TRADOC
Standardized PT Guide (BCT,
AIT Cohorted, AIT NonCohorted, and OSUT).

STANDARD: Teach, lead and assess soldiers in the performance of Standardized PT IAW TRADOC Standardized PT Guide (BCT.

Enabling Learning Objective (ELO) A

ACTION: Define physical fitness.

CONDITION: Given the TRADOC

Standardized PT Guide (BCT,

AIT Cohorted, AIT Non-

Cohorted, and OSUT).

STANDARD: Define physical fitness IAW

TRADOC Standardized

PT Guide (BCT, AIT Cohorted, AIT

Cohorted, and OSUT).

Non-

Physical fitness is defined in The TRADOC Standardized PT Guide (BCT, AIT Cohorted, AIT Non-Cohorted, and OSUT) as:

The ability to effectively function in work, training and other activities while maintaining optimal health and well-being.

Standardized PT contains three interrelated components: strength, endurance and mobility.

Enabling Learning Objective (ELO) B

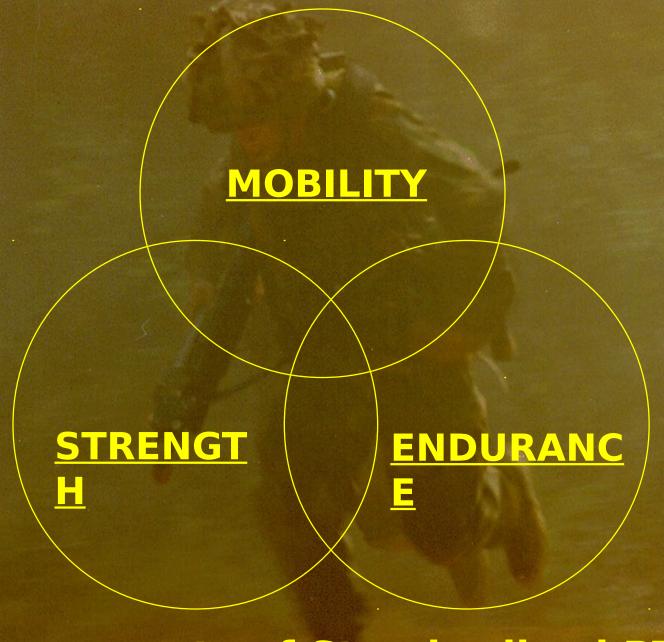
ACTION: Describe the components of Standardized PT.

CONDITION: Given the TRADOC
Standardized PT Guide
(BCT, AIT Cohorted, AIT NonCohorted, and OSUT)

STANDARD: Describe the components of Standardized PT IAW the TRADOC Standardized PT Guide (BCT, AIT Cohorted, AIT Non-Cohorted, and

Standardized PT Components

- Strength
- Endurance
- Mobility



Components of Standardized PT

Strength is defined in The TRADOC Standardized PT Guide (BCT, AIT Cohorted, AIT Non-Cohorted, and OSUT) as:

The ability to overcome resistance.

Strengt

- Soldiers need strength to march under load, enter and clear a building or trench line, repeatedly load heavy rounds, lift equipment, and transport a wounded soldier to the casualty collection point.
- The goal of strength training is to attain the strength required to perform functional movements against resistance.
- A well-designed strength training program improves performance and controls injuries.

Strength

- Calisthenics are the foundation of Army strength training and body management.
- The conditioning drills contain a structured sequence of calisthenics designed to develop the fundamental movement skills necessary for soldiers to manipulate their own body weight.
- Strength is further developed through the use of pull-ups, rope climbing, obstacle negotiation, free weights and strength training machines.

Endurance is defined in The TRADOC Standardized PT Guide (BCT, AIT Cohorted, AIT Non-Cohorted, and OSUT) as:

The ability to sustain activity.

Enduranc

<u>e</u>

- Endurance training enhances both the ability to sustain high intensity activity of short duration (anaerobic) and low-intensity activity of long duration (aerobic).
- Examples of anaerobic training are sprinting, individual movement techniques, and negotiating obstacles.
- Examples of aerobic training are continuous running, foot marching, cross-country movement, and water survival.

Enduranc

<u>e</u>

- A properly planned and executed endurancetraining program will be balanced with respect to both aerobic and anaerobic training.
- Endurance training programs based solely on distance running, while likely to improve aerobic endurance, may fail to prepare units for the anaerobic endurance requirements of soldier common tasks.

Mobility is defined in The TRADOC Standardized PT Guide (BCT, AIT Cohorted, AIT Non-Cohorted, and OSUT) as:

Movement proficiency.

Mobilit

- The component of mobility functionally applies strength and endurance to enhance performance of physical tasks.
- For example, strength with mobility allows a soldier to squat low, in order to achieve a safe and effective position to lift a casualty.
- A soldier possessing strength, without sufficient mobility may have difficulty executing the same casualty transport technique.

Mobility

- Likewise, a soldier possessing endurance without mobility may be fine for a distance runner, but for soldiers performing individual movement techniques (IMT), both components are essential for success.
- Mobility consists of eight qualitative performance factors: agility, balance, coordination, posture, stability, flexibility speed and power.

Mobilit

Mobility consists of **Y**ight qualitative performance factors:

- Agility
- Balance
- Coordination
- Posture

- Stability
- Flexibility
- Speed
- Power

Body Composition is defined in The TRADOC Standardized PT Guide (BCT, AIT Cohorted, AIT Non-Cohorted, and OSUT) as:

The amount of body fat a soldier has in comparison to his lean body mass.

Body

- Body comp**som pasition** ent of health and well being, contributing to physical performance.
- Improving the components of strength, endurance and mobility through a sound physical training (PT) program, accompanied by good nutritional practices, will promote the maintenance of appropriate body composition.
- Refer to AR 600-9, The Army Weight Control Program, for specific information on diet, weight control and body composition

Enabling Learning Objective (ELO) C

ACTION: Describe the principles of

Standardized PT.

CONDITION: Given the TRADOC Standardized

PT Guide (BCT, AIT Cohorted, AIT

Non- Cohorted, and OSUT).

STANDARD: Describe the principles of Standardized PT IAW the TRADOC Standardized PT Guide (BCT, AIT Cohorted, AIT Non-Cohorted, and OSUT)

PFT 15-19

Principles of Standardized PT

- Precision
- Progression
- Integration

Adherence to certain basic exercise principles is essential to an effective and well-balanced PT program that safely challenges all soldiers.

Precision

Precision is defined in The TRADOC Standardized PT Guide (BCT, AIT Cohorted, AIT Non-Cohorted, and OSUT) as:

The strict adherence to optimal execution standards for PT activities.

Precisio

- Precision is based on the premise that the quality of movement is just as important as the weight lifted or repetitions performed.
- Precision is important not only for improving physical skills and abilities, but also for decreasing the likelihood of injury due to faulty movement.
- A precise execution standard in the conduct of all PT activities ensures the development of body management and fundamental movement skills

<u>Progressio</u> <u>n</u>

Progression is defined in The TRADOC Standardized PT Guide (BCT, AIT Cohorted, AIT Non-Cohorted, and OSUT) as:

The systematic increase in the intensity and/or duration of PT activities.

<u>Progressio</u> <u>n</u>

- Proper progression allows the body to positively adapt to the stresses of training.
- When progression is violated by too rapid an increase in intensity and/or duration, the soldier is unable to adapt to the demands of training.
- The soldier is then unable to recover which leads to over-training or the possibility of injury.

<u>Integratio</u> <u>n</u>

Integration is defined in The TRADOC Standardized PT Guide (BCT, AIT Cohorted, AIT Non-Cohorted, and OSUT) as:

The use of multiple training activities to achieve balance in the Standardized PT Program and appropriate recovery between PT activities.

<u>Integratio</u> <u>n</u>

Due to the fact that most common soldier tasks require a blend of strength, endurance and mobility, PT activity schedules are designed to challenge all three components of Standardized PT in an integrated manner.

Enabling Learning Objective (ELO) D

ACTION: Describe the elements of a standardized PT session.

CONDITION: Given the TRADOC
Standardized PT Guide (BCT,
AIT Cohorted, AIT NonCohorted, and OSUT).

STANDARD: Describe the elements of a standardized PT session IAW TRADOC Standardized PT Guide (BCT, AIT Cohorted, AIT Non- Cohorted, PFT 2

Elements of the Standardized PT Session

- Warm-up
- Activity
- Cool-down

The standardized PT session will always begin with the standardized warm-up followed by standardized PT activities and finishing with the standardized cool-down.

Warm-up

- The warm-up should last approximately 10 to 15 minutes and occur just before the endurance and mobility or strength and mobility activities of the PT session.
- The performance of Conditioning Drill 1 (1 set x 5 repetitions) followed by The Military Movement Drill (1 set x 1 repetition) comprises the warm-up for <u>ALL</u> PT sessions.
- After the warm-up, soldiers are ready for more intense conditioning activities.

Activities

 Conditioning Drill 1 Management) Calisthenics (Strength & Body

 Conditioning Drill 2 Endurance) APFT & Pull-up (Strength &

Conditioning Drill 3

Advanced Calisthenics (Strength)

The Military Movement Drill

Form Running (Mobility)

Ability Group Run

Continuous Running (Aerobic Endurance)

30:60s and 60:120s

Speed Running (Anaerobic Power)

 300-yard Shuttle Run Mobility) **Shuttle Run (Anaerobic Power &**

Perform <u>only</u> those activities listed in the TRADOC Standardized PT Guide (BCT, AIT Cohorted, AIT Non-Cohorted, and OSUT)

PFT 15-30

Cool-

down

- The cool-down serves to gradually slow the heart rate and helps prevent pooling of the blood in the legs and feet.
- Soldiers should begin the cool down by walking until their heart rates return to less than 100 beats per minute (BPM) and heavy sweating stops.
- The cool-down should last approximately 10 to 15 minutes and occur immediately after the activities of the standardized PT session.

Cooldown

- The performance of Conditioning Drill 1 (1 set x 5 repetitions) followed by The Stretch Drill (hold each stretch for 20 seconds) comprises the cooldown for ALL PT sessions.
- Cool-down safely brings soldiers back to their pre-exercise state after performing intense conditioning activities. Performance of the cooldown also helps to improve flexibility and range of motion.

Standardized Physical Training Program Implementation Enabling Learning Objective (ELO) E

ACTION: Describe the Army standardized PT assessment and evaluation.

CONDITION: PT Guide Cohorted, and

Given the TRADOC Standardized (BCT, AIT Cohorted, AIT Non-OSUT).

STANDARD: Desci PT IAW TRADOC (BCT, AIT Cohorted, Cohorted, and OSUT).

Describe the Army standardized assessment and evaluation
Standardized PT Guide ed,
AIT Non-

Assessment and Evaluation

- The Army standard for assessing physical fitness is the Army Physical Fitness Test (APFT).
- The APFT measures baseline physical fitness, qualifying soldiers to wear the uniform.
- Refer to the Army Standardized Physical Training Guide for procedures to conduct of the APFT.

Assessment and Evaluation

The 1-1-1 Physical Fitness Assessment, described in the Army Standardized Physical Training Guide, is a quick and easy snapshot for the commander of unit APFT readiness and is used to determine a soldiers' appropriate placement in running ability groups.

Standardized Physical Training Program Implementation Enabling Learning Objective (ELO) F

ACTION: Describe planning considerations for implementation of the standardized

implementation of the standardized

PT program in IET.

CONDITION: Given the TRADOC Standardized PT Guide (BCT, AIT Cohorted, AIT Non-

Cohorted, and OSUT).

STANDARD: Describe planning considerations for implementation of the

standardized PT program in IET IAW

TRADOC Standardized PT Guide (BCT, AIT Cohorted, AIT Non-Cohorted, and OSUT).

PFT 15-36

Planning Considerations

- Precision

- Progression

- Integration

Standardized Physical Training Program Implementation Recommendations

- Do not conduct endurance training (running) days consecutively.
- Do not conduct strength training (CD 2) days consecutively.
- Do not conduct foot marches and endurance training days consecutively later in the training cycle.
- The standardized warm-up should be conducted prior to all foot marches and the standardized cool-down should be conducted upon completion of foot marches.
- If the APFT is not conducted on a Monday, then NO PT is conducted on the day before the APFT.
- Speed running is performed once per week, preferably in the middle of the week.
- A minimum of two MSE and two CR days are conducted weekly.

Standardized Physical Training Program Implementation Enabling Learning Objective (ELO) G

ACTION: Describe implementation of the

standardized PT program in

BCT.

CONDITION: Given the TRADOC

Standardized PT Guide (BCT).

STANDARD: Describe the implementation of the standardized PT

program in BCT IAW the TRADOC

Standardized PT Guide (BCT).

PT Activities	ВСТ			
	Week 2	Week 6	Week 8	
PU Total	40	80	60	
Core Total	125	170	150	
	Run Time/Pace			
A Group	15 min @ 7:30 Pace	25 min @ 7:15 Pace	30 min @ 7:30 Pace	
B Group	15 min @ 8:30 Pace	25 min @ 8:00 Pace	30 min @ 8:00 Pace	
C Group	12 min @ 10:00 Pace	20 min @ 8:30 Pace	20 min @ 8:15 Pace	
D Group	12 min @ 11:00 Pace	20 min @ 9:30 Pace	20 min @ 9:00 Pace	

Enabling Learning Objective (ELO) H

ACTION: Describe implementation of the

standardized PT program in

OSUT.

CONDITION: Given the TRADOC Standardized PT Guide (OSUT).

STANDARD: Describe the implementation of the standardized PT program in OSUT IAW the TRADOC Standardized PT Guide (OSUT).

PFT 15-41

OSUT Weeks 1-9

 PT Sessions of weeks 1 through 9 are the same for BCT and OSUT except that the APFT conducted in week 7 is a diagnostic APFT in OSUT.

PT	OSUT		
Activities	Week 2	Week 9	Week 13
PU Total	40	60	100
Core Total	125	145	210
	Run Time/Pace		
A Group	15 min @ 7:30 Pace	30 min @ 7:30 Pace	30 min @ 7:00 Pace
B Group	15 min @ 8:30 Pace	30 min @ 8:00 Pace	30 min @ 7:30 Pace
C Group	12 min @ 10:00 Pace	20 min @ 8:15 Pace	20 min @ 8:00 Pace
D Group	12 min @ 11:00 Pace	20 min @ 9:00 Pace	20 min @ 8:45 Pace

Standardized Physical Training Program Implementation Enabling Learning Objective (ELO) I

ACTION: Describe implementation of the standardized PT program in

AIT Cohorted.

CONDITION: Given the TRADOC Standardized PT Guide (AIT Cohorted).

STANDARD: Describe the implementation of the standardized PT program in OSUT IAW the TRADOC Standardized PT Guide (AIT

PFT 15-44

PT Activities	AIT (COHORTED)			
	Week 2	Week 9	Week 13	
PU Total	50	70	90	
Core Total	135	175	190	
	Run Time/Pace			
A Group	20 min @ 7:15 Pace	30 min @ 7:15 Pace	30 min @ 7:00 Pace	
B Group	20 min @ 7:45 Pace	30 min @ 7:30 Pace	30 min @ 7:30 Pace	
C Group	20 min @ 8:45 Pace	20 min @ 8:15 Pace	20 min @ 8:00 Pace	
D Group	20 min @ 9:00 Pace	20 min @ 9:00 Pace	20 min @ 8:45 Pace	

Enabling Learning Objective (ELO) J

ACTION: Describe implementation of the

standardized PT program in

AIT Non- Cohorted.

CONDITION: Given the TRADOC

Standardized PT Guide (AIT

Non-Cohorted).

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STANDARD: Describe the implementation of the standardized PT program in OSUT IAW the TRADOC Standardized PT Guide (AIT

PFT 15-46

Terminal Learning Objective

ACTION: Teach, lead and assess soldiers in the performance of Standardized Physical Training (PT).

CONDITION: Given the TRADOC
Standardized PT Guide (BCT,
AIT Cohorted, AIT NonCohorted, and OSUT).

STANDARD: Teach, lead and assess soldiers in the performance of Standardized PT IAW TRADOC Standardized PT Guide (BCT.

Recommendations

- Do not conduct endurance training (running) days consecutively.
- Do not conduct strength training (CD 2) days consecutively.
- Do not conduct foot marches and endurance training days consecutively later in the training cycle.
- The standardized warm-up should be conducted prior to all foot marches and the standardized cool-down should be conducted upon completion of foot marches.
- If the APFT is not conducted on a Monday, then NO PT is conducted on the day before the APFT.
- Speed running is performed once per week, preferably in the middle of the week.
- A minimum of two MSE and two CR days are conducted weekly.

QUESTIONS?